

Have you ever thought what an inexpensive crop is broom corn, and what a price it brings? Suppose, farmer friends, in diversifying your crops you give broom corn a try. A great deal of your poor up land might be used to advantage. We clip the following from the Southern Field from which you can get an idea of the money to be made by raising broom corn. \$65 per acre beats cotton a long ways:

"It is stated that the price of broom corn is now \$130 a ton, and that it is difficult to procure it at that high price.

"The value of broom corn depends upon its color and fibre, the former largely controlled by the method and care taken in curing it, and the latter due to the soil conditions where it is grown.

"The yield of clean, merchantable broom straw is said to vary from 400 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Last year a farmer near Courtland, Alabama, planted two acres of broom corn. He gave it no attention except to have a man one day pull up corn where it was too thick. It was not ploughed, hoed or cut at the proper time, being allowed to over-ripen, and when cut was left on the ground until mildewed, yet from the two acres there were sold 1,295 pounds at two and a half cents a pound. This corn would have readily brought four cents a pound had it not been damaged.

"There are several broom factories in the South, and they are always in the market for broom straw.

"Besides the straw, broom corn yields as much fodder as does Indian corn and also from ten to thirty bushels of seed to the acre, which is very useful for general farm purposes. Removing the seed and preparing the straw for market is a simple and inexpensive matter. The cultivation is similar to that for Sorghum and Kaffir corn. The richer the soil the better the crop; broom corn will grow, however, on poor or upland soils. The time to harvest varies with the latitude from July to September.

In the South the cost of land, and living is much less

A Difficult Process, Requiring Time and Constant Care.

"It should be remembered," said the olive man, "that the constitution of an olive is as delicate as that of a tender child. From the time the crop is gathered until it is finally packed in the barrels there is not a moment which is not fraught with the intensest anxiety on the part of all who handle the fruit. No other product requires such constant application of the old maxim of 'eternal vigilance' as olives.

"The ball begins with the gathering of the fruit. This is done in the late summer or early autumn, while the fruit is still green and hard and altogether unsavory on account of its intense bitterness. The olives are picked by hand to prevent scratching and bruising and then conveyed in carts or on pack mules to the curing establishment. Olive curing is a very delicate and intricate process, for which no fixed rules can be laid down. A course of treatment that in one instance would prove successful might be absolutely ruinous in another. The business of curing therefore calls for expert talent and is always intrusted to a professional who brings to his task his own skill and knowledge, supplemented by the experience of generations of kinsfolk who were curers in that particular variety before him.

"The first step in the process of curing is known as 'cooking.' When the fruit comes to the curing establishment, it is placed in large vats filled with a mixture of lime and water, in which it undergoes a kind of fermentation. 'Cooking' is merely a technical name for this fermentation process.

"When the fermentation has reached a certain stage, a matter requiring anywhere from a few hours to a few days, the curer gives the signal to withdraw the plugs, and the liquid is run off. The olives are then thoroughly washed with fresh water until they are bright and clean and every trace of lime is removed. If you were to taste them now, you would find that they had lost most of their unpleasant bitterness.

"After washing the fruit is put in casks filled with brine and the casks exposed, bung open, to the sun. This induces a second fermentation, which takes place more or less rapidly, according to the weather. However, as Spain enjoys a fairly equable climate, a period of from three to four weeks generally suffices. Throughout this second fermentation the olives keep throwing off the brine, so that the casks must be inspected daily and kept filled with new brine of the required strength.

"Finally there comes a time when they no longer throw off any brine. They are then ready for 'sorting'—that is, for separation according to size and quality. A perfect olive is of proper color and shape, free from scratches, spots and other blemishes, and of uniform size and weight.

80-90 meaning olives that count eighty to ninety to the kilo.

"After 'sorting,' the olives are then put back into the casks, the bungs driven in, and the whole is ready for shipment to the American importer."

"Do you begin to pack as soon as they arrive in New York?" was the next leading question.

"No, indeed! The long ocean voyage affects olives as much as it does human beings. They generally succumb to 'seasickness' en route—that is, we find them in some stage of fermentation on arrival, which requires our constant care until they recover."

"Doesn't this 'seasickness,' as you call it, impair the quality in any way?" "Not at all. It only makes the olive man feel the burden of his responsibilities. In every stage of fermentation there is a critical moment when he must exercise the greatest care and caution. If the olives recover, they are really much improved in quality. If they don't, they are hopelessly ruined. There is no intermediate condition."—Arco Special.

The Ameer and the English.

The late Ameer of Afghanistan was one of the shrewdest and strongest men of his time. When the amount of the British subsidy was being fixed with him, it was explained that he must do this and that and the other. "You remind me," said the Ameer, "of a Persian tale. A certain man took a piece of cloth to a tailor and said, 'Make me a morning dress out of it and an evening dress and, while I think of it, a working coat.' The tailor did his best and brought them all as he was told. But they were of doll's size. What more could he do with the cloth?"

The Ameer was not a great admirer of the British system of government. On one occasion a very high personage was conferring with him and said in relation to some matter, "That is a very grave question, and I must refer it to her majesty's government." The Ameer, who did not clearly distinguish the parts of the British constitution, replied: "When you ask me a question, I am able to answer at once; when I ask you one you say you must first ask 700 other gentlemen. I prefer our Afghan way of doing business."

New South Wales Sheep.

The first sheep imported into New South Wales arrived in the year 1788, when a flock of twenty-nine Indian sheep were brought from Calcutta. They were not a very promising lot, "small and unsightly, having large heads, Roman noses, drooping ears, narrow chests and shoulders, with long curved backs and very long legs; having, moreover, coarse and frequently black wool mixed with hair, the latter preponderating." They thrived marvelously, and, being judiciously crossed with sheep of a better stamp imported from England, the hair gradually disappeared and gave place to a fleece. The first consignment of wool from Australia to England arrived in 1800, the shipment weighing 245 pounds.

Sheridan and the Republic.

During the early part of General Sheridan's operations in 1864 against the Confederate forces under General Jubel Early in the Shenandoah valley into disgrace with the Federal commander owing to some descriptions of battles which he reported. After one of these articles had appeared he met Sheridan, who remarked: "So you have been making fun of me in your blanketed newspaper?"

"Fun, general?"

"Yes. You told all about those confounded ambulances and paid no sort of respect to the commander of the army in which you are suffered to live."

"There was no exaggeration in my story, sir. You must admit that."

"Admit nothing! This business has got to stop. You are ordered to leave my department within twenty-four hours."

"Well, general, you have been made commander of the United States military department. Even so go back to New York I shall still be within the lines of your command."

"Oh, go to the old fellow if you like. I don't care where you go!" cried Sheridan in anger.

To which the reporter replied, "All right, general, but I am afraid I shall not be out of your department even with his 'S' on my majesty."

Electric Eels.

How the eels are, or at one time were, to play a curious part in the operations of South American Indians who eat the gymnotus or electric eel. Humboldt was told that it was the custom to force horses to enter the ponds in which these eels lived, and when the fish had exhausted on the animals their ability for the time being to inflict a shock the fishermen caught them with nets and harpoons, secure from risk themselves. The more excited and angry the electric eel, the more violent is the shock it inflicts.

Humboldt saw this curious fishing on one occasion: "A troop of horses and mules was driven into the water and prevented from coming out by the Indians, who crowded round the pond. The eels, stunned and confused by the noise of the horses, defended themselves by the repeated discharges of their batteries. For a long time the animals, which were to be the victims of the electric shock, seemed likely to gain the victory. Some of the quency and force of the electric shocks rose again, and in the vigilance of the Indians the horses, exhausted with fatigue, and limbs being benumbed by the commotions they stretched at full length upon the ground, than five minutes two horses ready drowned."

Sleeping in the Sun.

Some people who

or spectacles to be without them; at least that is what an optician says, and he ought to know, for confessions were recently made to him upon the point. A woman had repeatedly come to him with the bows of her spectacles so badly twisted that he asked her how under the sun she ever managed to get them in such a state. He says that he had visions of some childish hands having a part in the work, some little one that liked to play with mamma's glasses.

But the woman said that she had been wearing glasses so much of recent years that finally she had taken to wearing them to bed as the only way of getting to sleep. She said that it was only within the past few weeks that she had had any trouble from the custom, as she ordinarily managed to keep the front part of her face off the pillow; but lately she must have had bad sleep, with more or less nightmares.

Of his customers he has two who have been addicted to this habit of wearing glasses to bed, both for the same reasons. Imagine some people trying to wear glasses to bed and the conditions of things in the morning.—Boston Herald.

Popping With a Pipe.

Among the Tebullan Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" is reported. The Tebullan Cælebs in search of a wife, having filled a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the fair one upon whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture and retires on tiptoe to some convenient hiding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategic movement apparently undetected by the damsel of his choice or any member of her family.

Presently he returns without further affectation of secrecy and looks into the apartments in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe he left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal.

If it has been smoked, he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irrevocably rejected as not to be worth even a pipe of tobacco.

A Quaint Sundial.

A curiously whimsical idea has been carried out in an English garden at the suggestion of Mrs. Rothschild. Yews clipped in the old world formal fashion of two centuries ago stand by the walks and fountains, two cut in the form of a table and armchair and two in the form of peacocks. By one of the fountains stands a quaint sundial. The shadow of a tall tree falls upon a huge clock face, indicated on the grass by figures grown in golden yew. A heart shaped bed marks each corner, and beyond the figures there is this motto in golden yew: "Light and shade by turns, but love always."

Barnum's Monkeys

"All well—a happy—lots of fun". That is the regular report from the monkey cage of Barnum's Circus ever since the keepers began dosing the monkeys with Scott's Emulsion. Consumption was carrying off two thirds of them every year and the circus had to buy new ones.

One day a keeper accidentally broke a bottle of Scott's Emulsion near the monkey cage and the monkeys eagerly lapped it up from the floor. This suggested the idea that it might do them good. Since then the monkeys have received regular doses and the keepers report very few deaths from consumption. Of course it's cheaper to buy Scott's Emulsion than new monkeys—and that suits the circus men.

Consumption in monkeys and in man is the same disease. If you have it or are threatened with it can you take the hint?

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York. 50c and \$1. all druggists.

On account of the Exposition to be held in Indianapolis, S. C., beginning December 1st, 1901, the Southern Railway will sell excursion tickets to Charleston and return at the following attractive rates from Rock Hill, S. C.

For \$9.50, tickets on sale daily, limited to return June 3rd, 1902.

For \$7.00, tickets on sale daily, limited to return ten days.

For \$4.20, tickets on sale Tuesdays and Thursdays, limited to return seven days.

Correspondingly reduced rates from other points.

The Southern Railway operates double daily trains on convenient schedules with Pullman sleepers to and from Charleston, S. C.

For further information apply to W. E. McGee, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.; W. H. Tayloe, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Forney, Agent, Rock Hill, S. C.; R. W. Hunt, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C.

A Good Cough Medicine.

From Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it. W. C. Wookner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited as was Mr. Wookner. This remedy is sold by McMaster Co.

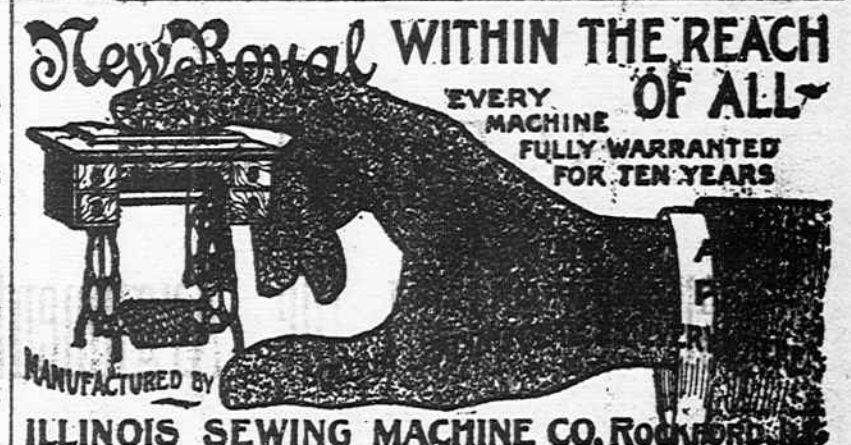
COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Their Growth in this Country in the Decade from 1890 to 1900.

Washington, December 26.—A statement exhibiting the extent of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States for the year 1900, as compared with 1890, was issued to-day by the census bureau. The statement places the total value of cotton manufacturing products at \$336,974,382, a gain of over 25 per cent since 1890. The number of establishments in 1900 was 1,051, a gain of 16 per cent; the capital employed \$467,240,157, a gain of 32 per cent; salaried officials 1,996, a gain of 84 per cent; amount paid in salaries \$7,535,129, a gain of 117 per cent; average number of wage earners 302,861, a gain of 38 per cent; total wages paid \$90,384,532, a gain of 36 per cent; cost of materials used \$176,551,527, a gain of 14 per cent.

The Pride of Heroes.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Corns, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions and Itches. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.



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Why pay big prices for other machines when you can get the above high grade machine from us at the following low prices:

UPRIGHT, \$18.00.
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Inspect the NEW ROYAL before buying. For one dollar additional any of these machines will be delivered to your nearest depot.

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SCARF PINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, BROOCHES, LADIES' WATCH CHAINS, &c., and the prettiest LADY'S GOLD WATCH for \$20.00 ever brought to the town.

C. M. Chandler.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER.

For the next THREE WEEKS we will give to each customer who buys Ten Dollars' worth of dry goods for cash from us Fifty Cents' worth of whatever they want to select out of the store. This gives you a chance to select something useful and serviceable for a present! This offer is only good for the time stated. Call and see us.

Lauderdale & Bryson.

"Hell and Who Will be There."

It is said that a local preacher up in Arkansas announced from his pulpit a few Sabbaths ago that on the following Sabbath he would preach on the subject of "Hell and Who will be There." It is further said that on the following day he received letters from two saloon men, two butchers, one groceryman, one ice man, two coal dealers, one baseball umpire and forty-nine delinquent subscribers to the local paper notifying him that if he dared to mention their names in his sermon they would withdraw their support from his church and sue him for slander.



A Baby's Birth

is very much like the blossoming of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expectant mothers should have the tenderest care. They should be spared all worry and anxiety. They should eat plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserving their health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure of a short and painless labor they should use

Mother's Friend

regularly during the months of gestation. This is a simple liniment, which is to be applied externally. It gives strength and vigor to the muscles and prevents all the discomforts of pregnancy, which women used to think were absolutely necessary. When Mother's Friend is used there is no danger whatever. Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, 61 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA. Write for our free book, "Before Baby is Born."

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